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Curtis, Natalie (Ed.). *The Indians' Book.* Pp. xxx, 573. Price, \$7.50. New York: Harper & Bros., 1907.

A more beautifully typed or more sympathetically phrased presentation of Indian folklore than this is not to be found. The Indian tells his own story—songs, tales, cover design and title page are all his. Miss Curtis modestly disclaims any originality in her work, but declares that her part “has been the collecting, editing and arranging of the Indians' contributions.” No one who reads the book, however, can but be convinced that this work has involved earnest study, enthusiasm, and an almost unmeasured taking of pains.

An unusually successful attempt is made to present not only the *words* of the folk songs, but also the music. Each tribe has the text of its leading songs presented with the peculiar harmonies to which they belong. The illustrations also are well done. Many of them are color reproductions of work done on baskets, parfleches, cradle boards, and tepees. Each of the songs and stories is accompanied by an explanatory paragraph, giving its proper setting in the life of the tribe by which it is used. The subjects treated range through the whole gamut of savage life from the lullaby to the ghost dance—from the song of the Cheyenne as he leaves the bodies of his slain enemies:

“Ho ye! Hear ye! Come ye! Feast ye! O wolves!

Feast, be ye merry, yo ho! gather at the dawn!”

To the prayer of thankfulness sung by the old men from the hilltops:

“He our Father,

He hath shown His mercy unto me.

In peace I walk the straight road.”

Not less interesting than the musical reproductions are the folktales proper, telling of the origin of the world, the granting of the gift of corn, the access to heaven, the origin of the totem, the traditions of the tribes concerning their own beginnings. There are few, if any, contributions to the literature of Indian folklore more valuable than this, and certainly none in which the editor has brought to the work a more intimate understanding.

CHESTER LLOYD JONES.

University of Pennsylvania.

Defebaugh, James E. (Ed.). *History of the Lumber Industry of America.*

Two vols. Pp. xxvi, 1214. Price, \$5.00. Chicago: American Lumberman. The two volumes, by Mr. J. E. Defebaugh contain the most detailed and exhaustive information about the lumber industry of America thus far published. From lumbermen, lumber exchanges, state forestry departments, the national forest service, newspapers and journals, census and trade reports, the author has collected the data which tell the history of one of America's greatest industries.

In the first volume a history of the forest resources of the United States is given, showing how the industry has gradually moved westward and southward from the colonial forests of the North Atlantic. The public

land policy is detailed; how tariff legislation has become a factor; how the lumber industry has grown from infancy to an industry embracing a capital of six hundred and twelve million dollars; how it has for almost three centuries been a factor in the foreign trade of America.

It is to be noted, however, that the great proportion of the two volumes deals with the lumber industry in two selected regions. Almost one-half of volume one deals with Eastern Canada, and all of the second volume deals with the white pine region of New England, Pennsylvania and New York. Step by step the history of the North Atlantic white pine industry is traced from colonial New England and New York to the present time, when only the remnants of those great resources remain. The forests of the South, the Great Lakes and the Pacific Coast are described only in the general chapters on the lumber industry as a whole, and are doubtless reserved for detailed analysis in a future volume.

G. G. HUEBNER.

University of Pennsylvania.

Enock, C. Reginald. *The Andes and the Amazon.* Pp. xiv, 379. Price, \$5.00. New York: Scribner's Sons, Importers, 1907.

Peru, for many years dominated by ruinous political methods, militarism and clericalism, has remained in a state of obscurity and undevelopment, in spite of its diversified climate and its great but dormant gold, silver, and copper mines and other mineral and vegetable wealth. This economic stagnation is fast disappearing, and now the crying needs of the country are capital and labor. More highways and railroads should be built, so that commerce may be extended. The vivid and interesting descriptions here presented of actual conditions existing in Peru give us a new appreciation of the rare possibilities of the country.

The scientific learning of the Incas as shown in the construction of their buildings, roads, and bridges, their use of minerals and their artistic and astronomical knowledge, is shown to be of no mean order. Mr. Enock remarks that it is a pity that the Anglo-Saxons were not their "conquistadors" rather than the Spaniards, for there is but little doubt that the Inca civilization would have left something which might have been "developed and perpetuated" by a more practical race had the right methods been employed. Even to-day many formerly prolific mines are lying in a state of ruin and decay because of the lack of some enterprising capitalist to conduct their operation, and it is safe to say that some time will still elapse before Peru has surmounted the difficulties and defects which have hindered her on her road to progress.

In the chapters on the life and characteristics of the Peruvians the healthy spirit of enterprise arising in the younger generation, in comparison with the lack of energy of the older is described. If this condition continues to grow, and if aid is given by foreign capitalists, Peru will soon be able to assume the position provided for her by nature. Mr. Enock's criticism of the various institutions and his comments on South American relations